

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office. 224 Editorial Rooms. 224 A 26

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00

Daily only, three months, \$2.50

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Daily only, one year, \$8.00

Colonel Walker was not only a good soldier; he has been a dignified and earnest supporter of the rights of veterans in later years, when a tendency to belittle their past services and present position was manifested. It is to such men that the Grand Army owes much of its influence and standing, and in selecting him as its chief officer for the year it honored itself as well as the object of its choice.

## MR. CLEVELAND A LOGICAL CANDIDATE.

Senator Gray's declaration that Mr. Cleveland is "the logical candidate" of the Democratic party for President in 1896 is being echoed by some other prominent Democrats of the cuckoo school. If they could be put through an examination as to what they mean, the answers might be as wide apart and interesting as those of applicants for certificates as school teachers sometimes are.

It is probable those Democrats who are claiming that Mr. Cleveland is the logical candidate for next year mean in a vague sort of way that he is the only available candidate in sight, and that in the extreme scarcity of presidential timber the party has no recourse but to nominate him again. In vulgar parlance it is "a case of groundhog." But if Mr. Cleveland is the logical candidate it might be well to inquire what logical conclusions his nomination would involve. First, it would involve an indorsement by the Democratic party of his characterization of the present tariff law as a measure of "part peridy and party dishonor." This is what he called it in his letter to Mr. Wilson, chairman of the House ways and means committee, in which he also said: "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?" As a logical candidate Mr. Cleveland must adhere to these declarations.

Second, the renomination of Mr. Cleveland would involve logically the reopening of tariff agitation on free trade lines. After the present tariff law had passed he said it was to be tolerated for the moment only because it furnished "a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism." His voice was still for war. He added:

"I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and well know that it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in the tariff of the present, who are not blinded to the fact that the heavy of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the blight of treason has blighted the councils of the brave in their hour of might. The trusts and combinations—the communists, the protectionists—have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should we forget the nation's welfare? We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question of tariff reform is brought before us, we submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives or shall dictate the law which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of America."

So the real logic of Mr. Cleveland's nomination would be a reopening of the "tariff reform" agitation which precipitated the panic of 1893.

Another logical result would be an indorsement of his Hawaiian policy of infamy and of his letter to his "Great and Good Friend," President Dole, presented by "Paramount" Blount, in which he wrote "May God have your Excellency in His wise keeping," when at the same time Blount had secret instructions to make a case against Dole and in favor of the deposed Queen.

Still another logical result of the renomination of Mr. Cleveland would be an indorsement of Mr. Carlisle's wild-cat State bank plan, of which Mr. Cleveland said in his message to Congress:

"The Secretary maintains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that my effort must be to present argument in its support with the greatest care. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law."

Mr. Carlisle's plan was kicked out of Congress, but Mr. Cleveland's "unqualified indorsement" of it is still on record, and the logic of his renomination would be an indorsement of it by the Democratic party.

These are only a few of the results that would be logically involved in Mr. Cleveland's renomination. The Journal is of opinion that the people have had enough of that kind of logic, and that what the Democratic party really needs is a logical candidate.

## CONTEST AMONG GRAND ARMY WOMEN.

The Grand Army of the Republic is an organization composed of many thousands of men, but it manages to transact its affairs without friction and to dwell in harmony with itself. The Woman's Relief Corps is an adjunct of the Grand Army, and its membership is comparatively small, but from almost its earliest existence it has been rent by internal dissensions. What its quarrels were about no human being outside the society ever understood or would undertake to guess, but certain it is that they raged with such violence that splits soon occurred in the original body. Some of the disaffected ones contented themselves with forming a new organization, known as the Ladies of the G. A. R. at Louisville was an association called the "Ladies' Circle of the G. A. R." which may or may not be identical with the "Ladies' society; if it is not, and the two organizations become entangled with each other in the minds of the nonentity, the confusion may properly be laid to the propensity of women to imitate each other even in the matter of names. At all events, the Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. have been bitter rivals for a number of years, and each has sought the official favor of the G. A. R. with intent to put the other at a disadvantage. With the wariness of men accustomed to the vagaries of women, the G. A. R. has discreetly avoided entangling alliances and participation in the feminine rows, but has endeavored to bring about reconciliation and peace. It was given out, with what authority does not now appear, that the "Women" and the "Ladies" would get together at Louisville and dispose of their differences, but if this was the purpose it was not carried out. They did not unite, but seemed disposed to continue the fight on the old lines, and each will hold its national convention as usual next year. Perhaps the reason the Relief Corps made no advances to the other organization was that it had a family row on hand. Mrs. Ada Clark of Canton, O., formerly president of a local corps, was for some reason beyond the comprehension of the wondering outside world, persona non grata to the officers and leaders of the national body, and she was

forbidden to take part in the convention. Mrs. Clark did not like this and secured temporary legal injunction forbidding them to restrain her from visiting and voting with them. A considerable part of the session seems to have been consumed in the discussion of this affair, but when the restraining order was issued business was suspended for a day until the court should decide whether or not the injunction should be perpetual. There was no reason for this delaying proceedings save the purely feminine one of preventing Mrs. Clark's participation as long as possible. The court finally decided against her, whereat she was "fired" amid great rejoicing, and business was resumed. The Relief Corps and other auxiliary bodies of women undoubtedly do much work of a patriotic and benevolent character, but unfortunately the community gains a confused impression of contentions and flying sparks from their public proceedings—an idea far removed from their original purpose of being. It is a great pity that bodies organized to do relief service in time of peace should be so wary.

## DEFENSE GAINS GROUND

DR. GEIS'S BLOOD STAINS ON THE BLOCK WERE "POSSIBLY" HUMAN.

Hinshaw Told Miss Winstead She Might Be Stripped if She Went Before the Grand Jury.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Sept. 13.—Friday was another day in which the defense in the Hinshaw case fared better; at the hands of the State's witnesses than the State itself. Mr. Spauldinger, who was called to the stand to testify to the facts of the case, made some complaint about being unable to secure the attendance of witnesses, and a batch of attachments were issued. The much-mooted "woman in the case" feature came out in the afternoon, and the prosecutors failed utterly to show that there had been any evidence to the effect that Miss Alle Ferree, except those that were apparently proper. The expert evidence of Dr. Geis also failed to gain advantage for the State, for he admitted to Mr. Smith, who cross-examined him, that the wood-splint stains which he analyzed were "possibly" human blood stains. Dr. Geis was only willing to swear positively that the stains were of blood, and that of a mammal, although it is claimed he would have been able to have shown that according to the standards of tests usually deemed reliable that the blood was human.

Mrs. Stanley, the woman whom it is said prayed that she might see the murderer of her husband, was called to the stand. She testified that she saw the murderer of her husband, and that she saw him in the courthouse yard, that if she went before the grand jury they would strip her like they did him. Mrs. Hinshaw also brought out smiles as she told of the manner in which Mr. Hinshaw had courted her. Her testimony was in relation to the appearance of Alle Ferree at midnight on Sept. 10, 1894. One of the State's weapons was Cyrus M. Callahan, who testified to finding blood stains and the imprints of bare feet on the west side of the cross street that runs by the parsonage. A conclusion from his testimony would be that Hinshaw had no scuffle with the burglar near the Tinchin fence, but instead, after running out of the gate, ran along the cross street, and was killed by the burglar. There is considerable expression in Danville to the effect that the State has failed to make a case against Hinshaw, although there is much sentiment that he is the guilty man. He was very calm during the proceedings to-day, and departed himself in a dignified way.

A witness said that it would have been easy for searching parties to have discovered tracks of burglars on the night in question has been conflicting. Witnesses disagree as to whether the snow that fell after 1 o'clock would have been heavy enough to cover the tracks, and whether the snow that was on the ground would have been heavy enough to permit visible imprints.

## BLOOD DROPS AND IMPRINTS.

One Witness Saw Them Where Hinshaw Said He Had Not Been.

The first witness on the stand in the morning, Emma Hamrick, had a few new points to tell about. She had overheard the conversation between the two men just after the minister was carried into the house. Said Hamrick to Hinshaw: "It could not be possible that they got your revolver." The minister did not think so. Then turning to Mrs. Hamrick, he said: "Go look for my revolver. Thuzza always kept it in the kitchen safe." Although Mrs. Hamrick searched carefully in the kitchen, she failed to find it. When the witness went into the sleeping chamber she noticed a few drops of blood near the edge of the sheet. These drops were about the size of a pin's head, and were of a dark color. Mrs. Hamrick was unable to remember on just what portion of the pillow she had seen blood. The blood on the sheet did not seem to be human blood, but was more in the nature of a trickle. It was quite close to that part of the sheet where the pillow ordinarily would be placed. There was no blood elsewhere in the room, as far as the witness observed.

Not finding the revolver in the safe or about Mrs. Hamrick went into the sleeping chamber to further search and as she threw back the coverlet she saw a trail of blood leading to the footboard and a bullet hole in the floor. This was picked up and given to the husband of the witness. She did not know what became of the bullet, except as her husband had informed her. She thought the bullet had been somewhere near the center of the bed. While she was in the room she saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

After the witness was questioned by a nervous start on the part of his wife. He heard an exclamation and at the same time saw a man in a white shirt and dark trousers enter the room. The latter had always furnished the former with a night robe. She could not tell whether Mrs. Hinshaw actually wore this robe, for she was not present when the minister's wife retired on these occasions. This is the story the witness told of events on the tragic night.

## THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

State's Evidence in This Respect Does Not Pan Out.

Dr. John F. Geis had an opportunity yesterday afternoon to give the result of his analysis of stains on the window sill of the Hinshaw woodshed. The court came to the conclusion that this evidence was admissible. Mr. Smith, for the defense, set forth his objection, which was entered in the record. He insisted that the evidence was inadmissible because there was no showing that the blood stains were of human blood. The analysis would be improper evidence until it were shown the blood was there within a reasonable time.

Dr. Geis answered Mr. Spauldinger's questions. From his chemical analysis he had found the stains to be mammalian blood, or the blood of beings that suckle their young. The examination in chief lasted just three minutes.

"I move that this evidence be stricken out," coolly remarked Mr. Smith, who was prepared to give Dr. Geis a cross-examination calculated to give the young physician's knowledge a severe test. "The witness has said nothing to show that this was human blood."

Mr. Spauldinger came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.

Dr. Geis came back with a number of questions to bring out more clearly the belief that the blood was that of a human. The corpuses were not consistent with those of a cow, a sheep and here Mr. Spauldinger gave a list of domestic animals. Mr. Smith's motion to strike that was overruled by the court.